Price 2d

THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE.

No. CXLIX. MAY, 1861. Vol. XIII.

"The word of the Lord endureth for ever."—1 Peter i. 25.

PROFITS DEVOTED TO RAGGED SCHOOLS.

LONDON:
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* * All Communications to be addressed to the Editor 1, Exeter Hall, London.
Orders for Advertisements to be sent to Robert K. Burt, Printer, Holborn Hill.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Committee beg with thanks to acknowledge the receipt of a parcel of shirts, &c., from Mrs. Reade.

THE SEVENTEENTH

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

WILL BE HELD IN

EXETER HALL,

On Monday Evening, May 6th, 1861.

THE RIGHT HON.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY

Will take the Chair at Six o'clock precisely.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Special Meetings for Thanksgiving and Prayer.—The Committee of the Ragged School Union earnestly desire that on Sunday, May 5th, 1861, Special Meetings be convened in connection with the Schools, for Thanksgiving and Prayer, that God's blessing may rest upon the Ragged School Union Meeting and give success to the Ragged School effort throughout the coming year.

A BOOK FOR RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Just Published, price 4d. sewed, 6d. cloth,

THE LAND WE LIVE IN;

OR,

England's History in Simple Language,

SUITED TO

CHILDREN IN SUNDAY AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.

BY WILLIAM LOCKE,

HON. SEC. OF THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, AUTHOR OF "LITTLE SERMONS TO LITTLE PEOPLE."

London: JAMES NISBET & Co., 21, Berners Street.

To be had by Ragged School Teachers at trade price, at 1, Exeter Hall.

Under the Patronage of Royalty, the Nobility, and Aristocracy of Europe.

AND UNIVERSALLY HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM.

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AN ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION

FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN.

It is selected by Ladies in preference to all other preparations for the same object, as the great producer and preserver of a healthy purity of complexion, and a conservator of female beauty, in all climates, and during every stage in the progression of life from youth to age. It has also received the zealous recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

This delightful preparation is extracted from exotics of the mildest and most balsamic nature, is warranted perfectly innocent and free from mineral or other pernicious admixture; operating as a powerful cleanser of the skin, it speedily eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and every other Cutaneous defect.

The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation and removing unsightly eruptions, render it indispensable to every toilet.

To Ladies during the period of nursing, and as a wash for infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, which it will render soft, smooth, and pleasant.

During the heat and dust of summer, or frost and bleak winds of winter, and in cases of sunburn, stings of insects, chilblains, chapped skin, or incidental inflammation, its virtues have been long and extensively acknowleged.

CAUTION.—Spurious Articles under the name of "KALYDOR," are frequently offered for sale, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on Purchasers to see that the words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR," &c., are on the Wrapper, and their Signature, in Red Ink, at foot, as on the small copy annexed.—**Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.**

Sold by A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London, & by Chemists & Perfumers.

*** **Ask for "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR."**

THE UNITED

BRITISH ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS'

AND

SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,

4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

The ANNUAL MEETINGS of the above Society will be held on Thursday, May 9th. That in the Morning at 2 o'clock, at St. James's Hall; The Right Hon. Lord CALTHORPE, to preside. That in the Evening at 7 o'clock, in the Large Room, Exeter Hall; Major-General LAWRENCE, C.B., to preside.

Tickets of Admission may be obtained of the Secretaries, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.; Messrs. Nisbet, Berners Street; Seeley, Fleet Street and Hanover Street; and Hatchard, Piccadilly.

PAID RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Paid Ragged School Teachers are respectfully informed that an Address will be delivered by Mr. Oakley, of Huntsworth Mews Ragged School, on the third Saturday in May (18th), at Three o'clock, in the Shoe-black Society Office, Ship Yard, Temple Bar. Subject—"The necessity of a Benevolent Fund in connection with the Paid Ragged School Teachers."

WENTWORTH STREET RAGGED SCHOOL,

Near Petticoat Lane, Whitechapel.

Treasurer.

Mr. AARON AYSHFORD, 1, Neville Villas, Richmond Road, Dalston, and 9, Friday Street, Cheapside.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. WM. FERRY, 2, Richmond Terrace, Queen's Road, Dalston.

Committee.

Rev. JOHN PATTESON, M.A., Rector, Christ Church, Spitalfields.
Rev. SAMUEL THORNTON, M.A., Incumbent, St. Jude's, Whitechapel.
Mr. JOSEPH FEARN, 3, Albion Square, Dalston.
Dr. KING, King Edward's Road, Hackney.
Mr. GEORGE SOTHERS, 6, Alma Terrace, Dalston.
Mr. C. J. WEBB, 21, Park Road, Dalston.
Mr. JOSH. WILKINSON, 1, Oxford Terrace, Middleton Road, Dalston.
Mrs. PATTESON, Rectory, Christ Church, Spitalfields.
Miss THORNTON, St. Jude's Parsonage, Whitechapel.
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Mrs. JOSEPH FEARN, 3, Albion Square, Dalston.
Miss KING, King Edward's Road, Hackney.
Mrs. SOTHERS, 6, Alma Terrace, Dalston.
Mrs. J. WILKINSON, 1, Oxford Terrace, Middleton Road, Dalston.

Secretary to the Women's Work Society.

Mrs. W. FERRY, 2, Richmond Terrace, Queen's Road, Dalston.

THE Committee most earnestly solicit aid in behalf of this well-planted, useful, but needy School. It is situate in one of the most degraded, depraved, and necessitous localities of London. It is held in a large house, formerly a public-house. The inhabitants are chiefly composed of costermongers, stall-keepers, professional beggars, rag-dealers, small tradesmen, dock labourers; a few hard-working, honest, poor artizans; but, alas, a greater number of questionable and well-known bad characters, who live by systematic thieving and vices of the grossest character. The neighbourhood abounds with low lodging-houses. Here are, in vast numbers, poor children of Jewish, Dutch, German, and English parents. But many are the children of destitution, some having lost all traces of their parents; others are the orphans of street beggars; and not a few are the children of abandoned women.

For the benefit of this neighbourhood, this School is planted. Its operations consist of

	Average Attendance.
Sabbath Schools	150
Day School (mixed)	80
Week-night School for Men and Boys	30
Ditto for Girls	60
	320

There are also Services for the Adult Poor in the open-air, in front of the building, and in the School-room; a Society for the employment of Poor Women at Needlework, and supplying the poor with Articles of Clothing at a cheap rate; Temperance Meetings. This Institution being encumbered with a heavy debt, is in danger of coming to a close.

The Committee cannot look for support from the locality itself, and therefore appeal to the benevolent, resident elsewhere. They are now in arrears nearly £150, and feel that unless they are promptly assisted, they must curtail, if not bring to a close, the operations; they therefore urgently entreat help, and trust they shall not appeal in vain.

The Committee have presented their case to the Committee of the Ragged School Union, who have kindly promised £20 when the remaining sum is raised; and to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who has kindly intimated his intention to give the same amount.

Special donations received in behalf of the School:—

	£	s.	d.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor	5	5	0
The Magistrates' Association	10	0	0
Collected at a Meeting held at All Saints' School-room, Dalston, April 12th	5	5	4
Dr. King and Friends	2	9	0

*** Subscriptions or donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Mr. Aaron Ayshford, 1, Neville Villas, Richmond Road, Dalston, and 9, Friday Street, Cheapside, or the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Ferry, 2, Richmond Terrace, Queen's Road, Dalston.

SMITH'S PLACE (SOMERS TOWN) RAGGED SCHOOL.

OFFER OF NEW SCHOOLS.

A very suitable building has been most unexpectedly offered to the Committee, and they have contracted for its purchase. It is situate in Brill Place, sufficiently near the present School, and is well adapted for the various operations of a Ragged School, comprising accommodation for 300 Children and for separate classes, Mothers' and other Meetings, Lectures, &c. The price is £80, and the total cost of purchase, repair, cleansing, fitting, &c., will be about £140, towards which the Committee have received £50. The purchase must be completed immediately or abandoned; and the Committee earnestly request the kind aid of the friends of Ragged Schools in securing this building, which offers all the accommodation the intended erection of a new School on the present site could have afforded at a saving in the expense of at least £100.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Mirams, 35, Stanmore Street, Caledonian Road, N.; by Mr. Lyne, at the School, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from half-past Seven till Nine; or at the Ragged School Union.

SMITH'S PLACE (SOMERS TOWN) RAGGED SCHOOL.

Contributions of Toys, Trinkets, and other articles, useful or ornamental, made or unmade, are earnestly solicited for the Bazaar, to be held in the autumn of 1861, in aid of the Fund required for the New School-rooms. Donations received as above.

Parcel received since last Notice:—From the Hon. Mrs. Grantham.

BAND OF HOPE UNION.

PRESIDENT—SAMUEL MORLEY, ESQ.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN

EXETER HALL,

ON MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861.

SAMUEL GURNEY, ESQ., M.P.,

IS EXPECTED TO TAKE THE CHAIR AT HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., Rev. W. M. Statham, Rev. George Lamb Rev. W. Acworth, Joseph Payne, Esq., S. Carter Hall, Esq., and Thomas Hudson, Esq., are expected to take part in the Proceedings.

A CHOIR OF FIVE HUNDRED CHILDREN

BELONGING TO THE METROPOLITAN BANDS OF HOPE WILL SING A SELECTION OF PIECES DURING THE EVENING.

Admission by Tickets (Free), which may be had at the Offices, 37, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.; of Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand; Mr. Caudwell, 335, Strand; Mr. Arpthorpe, 22, Bishopsgate Street Without; Mr. Worley, Newington Butts; Mr. Howlett, Vauxhall Cross; Mr. Warren Hall, Camden Town; and of the Secretaries of the various Bands of Hope and Temperance Societies. Reserved Seat Tickets may be had at One Shilling each.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution.

Office, 200, Euston Road, near Euston Square, N.W.

PRESIDENT—REV. THOMAS DALE, CANON OF ST. PAUL'S.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN YOUNG WOMEN,

In all of which the benefits of this Institution are earnestly solicited.

From the HON. & REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL.

DEAR SIR, *April 19th*, 1861.

Pray make room somehow for the bearer, A. F., the daughter of pious parents. She wishes to become better.

Yours truly,

To Mr. Thomas. B. W. NOEL.

FROM A FEMALE MISSIONARY.

DEAR SIR, *April 10th*, 1861.

Can you receive two females this week?—one is a virtuous girl, friendless and requiring protection, nineteen years of age, the other is fallen, twenty-two years old. An immediate answer will oblige.

Yours obediently,

Mr. Thomas. M. M.

FROM A PENITENT APPLICANT.

DEAR MADAM, *April 9th*, 1861.

Your humble applicant asks pardon if by forwarding this any offence is committed. Your humble applicant is a young woman of twenty years of age, who, two years ago, foolishly gave way to the false promises of a gentleman. He left England about two weeks since, and I never heard of him since. I am parting with all my clothes, and I have no other prospect but to fall into further sin, which would be much against the inclination of your penitent applicant. Hoping there is no offence in the liberty which I consider I have taken,

I remain, your penitent applicant, E. S.

FROM A MISSIONARY.

DEAR SIR, *April 22nd*, 1861.

I have a most distressing case on hand, help me if you can. Her home is a little hell, father and mother dreadfully wicked. Being pressed by repeated temptations, and at length turned out of doors, she got wrong. Last night she found her way to our chapel. I have placed her for a few days under the care of her pious aunt. Can you help me? or must I thrust her forth again? I wish I could help you with money, or you should have some. Let me have a line by return of post. God help you.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Thomas. J. W.

FROM A MISSIONARY.

MY DEAR SIR, *April 20th*, 1861.

This is a very urgent case, though so young, only fourteen. Her mother has turned her out of doors. Write soon, can you help her?

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Thomas. W. J.

These applications by letters are merely given as illustrations of the constant claims for the benefits of the Institution; in addition to which there are many who personally apply.

The four homes are kept quite full; as vacancies occur they are immediately filled up.

Contributions of articles of clothing for the use of the inmates will be thankfully received by Mrs. Thomas.

The Committee will be thankful to any Ladies who will take Collecting Cards to aid the funds of the Institution. Several are rendering very important help by this means.

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by

Thos. Raikes, Esq., Hon. Sec., 14, Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.
Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., Bankers, 73, Lombard Street, E.C.
Mr. F. Nicholls, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.
Mr. E. W. Thomas, Secretary, 200, Euston Road, Euston Square, N.W.

Papers, Original and Selected.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT,

THE first volume of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of Popular Education in England is now published, and extends over 700 pages octavo. The Commissioners were appointed in June, 1858, and consisted of the Duke of Newcastle; Sir John Taylor Coleridge; Rev. William C. Lake; Rev. William Rogers; Professor Goldwin Smith; Nassau William Senior, Esq., and Edward Miall, Esq.

The object of this Commission was to inquire into the Present State of Popular Education in England, and to consider and report what measures, if any, are required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes of the people. The time allowed for the discharge of these duties was two years; but at the end of the first year it was apparent that half the work was not done, and further powers were sought and obtained, by which the period was extended to three years, which will expire in June next.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government ten Assistant Commissioners were appointed, to each of whom was assigned a *specimen* district, into the educational condition of which he was directed to examine minutely. These districts were agricultural, manufacturing, mining, maritime, and metropolitan; two of each. The examination of these districts began in October, 1858, and ended in April, 1859. While the inquiry was going on by these Assistant Commissioners in the specimen districts, a more general inquiry was made throughout the country by circulars and other means. The Report is divided into six parts:—

1. Subjects connected with the education of the independent poor, and a review of the existing system of State assistance.
2. The education of paupers.
3. The education of vagrants and criminals.
4. The education given in the naval and military schools connected with the State.
5. Educational charities, and the charities which may be made applicable to education.
6. Statistics.

It will be seen at a glance that the 3rd part is the section in which we, as the exponents of Ragged Schools, are mostly and directly interested. The whole, however, is of great value, and will prove useful as a volume of reference, for many years, on all questions in relation to the education of the people of England. To be useful to the fullest extent the work should be free from errors, and the information supplied should accurately represent the facts and figures as they really existed. That errors and defects do exist is to be deeply deplored. For example, in page 388 it is stated, that "The London Ragged School Union was founded in 1854;" but whereas, as the 17th Annual Meeting will be held on Monday next, the 6th of May, it is clear that the London Ragged School Union had been in full operation ten years prior to the date stated by the Commissioners. That the information is defective is also very clear, as will be seen from the following parallel figures, which relate to the same period, namely, "the middle of the year 1858":—

	Statement made by Commissioners, page 82, and repeated page 388, and extended to all England and Wales.		Statement furnished by the Secretary of the Ragged School Union to the Commissioners, and which was restricted to the Metropolis.	
Number of Evening Ragged Schools.....	14		187	
Number in Boys' Evening Schools.....	493	Total 707	3,039	Total 8,965
Number in Girls' Evening Schools.....	214		2,697	
Number in Evening Mixed Schools	nil.		3,229	

This discrepancy, though so great, does not show the full difference between the two sets of figures, because those of the Commissioners refer to the number *on the books*, while those of the Secretary refer to the number *in attendance*. The difference between the number on the books and in attendance is about one in four. If then the Secretary's figures be put on the same footing as those of the Commissioners, they will be 11,200 instead of 8,965. How to account for so great a discrepancy we know not, except on the ground that the Commissioners have entirely ignored London. This seems probable from the facts that the only evidence adduced in Ragged Schools was from two persons, one was Mr. Cumin, an Assistant Commissioner, and whose specimen district was the west maritime, consisting of the great seaport towns of Bristol and Devonport, and who, when this part of his work was done, made for the Commission an inquiry into the state of the charities which are applicable for the purposes of education. The other was Miss Carpenter, of Bristol. Mr. Cumin seems to have gone to his work with a pre-conceived notion that Ragged Schools were not needed,

and that there was no existing class that required such institutions. Mr. Cumin is of opinion that there is not a class of persons in a lower social position than the ordinary labourer, who sends his child to a pay school, and that of those who attend a Ragged School. He infers, therefore, that the children in both schools must be of the same class. In proof of this, he furnishes the occupation of parents, derived from the school books of two provincial schools—the one a National School, the other a Ragged School. In both cases, they represent the ordinary occupations. The Ragged School referred to is the one in Plymouth, and we have no means just now of ascertaining the real status of the scholars of that school. If, however, on inquiry, the scholars be found to be those whose parents not only could, but would pay a school fee if charged, we say at once, the children of such are all interlopers. But whether they are or are not so at Plymouth, remains for the friends of the Plymouth Ragged School to prove.

That parents will get their children admitted into free schools, who would otherwise pay for education, is patent enough; and we need not descend to Ragged Schools for proofs; it is only needful to visit Christ Hospital, and there see the hundreds of Blue Coat boys receiving a first class education, as well as food, lodging, and clothing, free of all cost to their parents, who, as a rule, are highly respectable, if not really affluent. This is not cited in justification of the interlopers in Ragged Schools, but as a proof that these benefits will be obtained by parents who can pay and would pay, for education, if it could not otherwise be secured for their children. It therefore requires the utmost vigilance in Ragged Schools to keep the schools down to the class for which they were established; and for this purpose, as well as to secure the efficiency of the schools, the Committee of the Ragged School Union constantly employ two gentlemen, whose entire time is devoted to the schools in the metropolis. These gentlemen frequently find it needful to question a scholar as to his or her social position; and sometimes scrutinise the whole of a school for the purpose of ascertaining whether there be any imposition practised upon the teachers. Nor is this examination limited to the children, but ofttimes the homes are visited, and the parents questioned as to the reasons for selecting a *Ragged* School for their children. The very object of these schools bearing the term "RAGGED," was as much to make the school distasteful to the more respectable parent, as it was to make it descriptive of the class intended to be gathered into them. And when it is ascertained that the

child is not of the right class for a Ragged School, efforts are at once made to remove that child to a school where a fee is required. No sound conclusion can be drawn from the nominal occupation of a parent as to whether the child should be admitted to, or excluded from, a Ragged School. Sir Morton Peto has a family, and his children having attended Harrow or Rugby, may have the finish of their education from Oxford or Cambridge. The Clerk of Works of one of his large departments has a family, and his children having attended an academy, may receive the finish of their education at one or other of the numerous boarding-schools that bestud, according to advertisements, the best spots of the land. His foreman has a family, and his children having attended the British or the National School, may finish their education at the City of London School, or one of kindred character. His bricklayer has a family, and his children begin their education in the Infant School, and finish in the British School. All of these are employed in the building trade; and in the census just taken may all have been returned as "Masons." The *nominal* occupation may be identical, but who can say that the social position of these persons are identical? The nominal occupations of men, as extracted from school registers, prove nothing as to moral character and social position; and yet it is the moral character or social status of parents that renders a child eligible or ineligible for a Ragged School.

In illustration of this, we know of two men who in the census just taken were both described precisely the same as to occupation. The number of children in both families is about the same. The children of one family attend a Ragged School in Lambeth, the children of the other attend the principal school of the British and Foreign School Society in Southwark. The occupation, in the school register and in the census, are, as Mr. Cumin would say, identical; granted; but this fails to prove that the social position is identical, or whether these children should or should not attend one or the other of those schools. The status of one family is this:—the father is one of the confidentials of the firm, in receipt of income above the average; wife careful, diligent, painstaking, and aids in augmenting the family income; reside in their own cottage in a new suburb of London; the children educated in the British School, the school fee being from 2*d.* to 6*d.* per week each child. The social position of the other family is this:—The father has been sick for some time, was two months in hospital, is still weak, but convalescent; he is unemployed, but seeking a shop

in his trade wanting a hand; wife has delicate health; five children in family, three of whom are wholly dependent upon parents, their ages being three, eight, and nine years; mother gets relief, but does not beg; when able, and can get the work, she chars or works at her needle; the boy is shoeless, and the girls next to it; all the seven persons make one room their home, and five sleep in it. Whatever Mr. Cumin and the Commissioners may decide to the contrary, we contend that those children, although their father is an artisan, and, for aught we know, a moral man, are the children who, if they had to pay a school fee of only a penny per week, that fee would prove a barrier to their admission, and hence their eligibility for a Ragged School.

The little experience Mr. Cumin has of the working of the Plymouth Ragged Schools leads him to classify the scholars into three classes:—

1. Those of dissipated parents.
2. Those of out-door paupers; and
3. Those who, if there were no gratuitous schools, would attend ordinary day schools.

Respecting the last class, Mr. Cumin states that considerable attention *seemed* to be paid to the rule "to confine the Bristol school to the really destitute; but in Plymouth the complaint was loud amongst some of the schoolmasters that boys and girls were admitted who ought to be excluded." If that complaint be justly founded, the school should alter, either by limiting itself to the right class, or by charging a school fee; but we decline to accept the complaints of interested persons until we hear "the other side of the question" from the Plymouth friends.

Of the second class, the children of out-door paupers, it is well known that we have again and again brought the subject of their education before our readers and the public, and upon it we have corresponded with guardians of the poor. The Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 34, appeared in our pages in November, 1855, and we again dwelt upon the subject in the May number for 1856. By varied means we have done what we could to show that the law provided for the payment of the school fee for their special education out of the poor rate. At that time the Act was unknown to the great body of the guardians; and when the attention of their clerks was called to its provisions, they formed the opinion that "the carrying out of the Act (*supposing it could be safely done*) would be attended with great confusion, and be liable to grave objections."

We, however, still advocate the claims of these poor destitute children for education; and till those claims are conceded, we freely admit them to our schools; and where they are still neglected, we shall continue freely to admit them as *bonâ fide* scholars for a *Ragged* School. We rejoice to hear that some of the more respectable portion of those children find their way into National or British Schools. Mr. Cumin reports that he found 537 of this class of children attending the National and British Schools of Plymouth and Bristol; so far the information is to us very gratifying. Considerable as this number is for these two seaports, yet it is only the *minority* of these children in those places. Where, we anxiously ask, is the *majority* of those poor destitute out-door pauper children receiving their education? They are not in the ordinary schools, they cannot be in the private schools, and Mr. Cumin says they ought not to be in the Ragged Schools. Where, we again ask, are they receiving their education? In the streets? Yes, echo replies, "The streets!" Mr. Cumin, forgetting what he had previously stated of occupation, afterwards endeavours to meet the difficulty by drawing a comparison between those who do and do not attend the National and British Schools, and says, "The real difference between the parents who send their children to the Ragged Schools and those who send to the ordinary schools, consists not in their occupation, nor in their poverty, but in their moral character." Granted; and what then? Are these children, because the blight of foul parentage rests upon them, to be left uncared for; to grow up as vicious, as degraded, and as polluted as their parents? No, not while the Christian men and women of England, filled with love to their great Master, are willing to devote their energies and their property for their present and future good. These feel themselves equal to the task without aid from Government, or patronage from the Commissioners; at all events they are determined to act while others talk; to work out results while others are discussing what ought to be done. And we doubt not that public opinion will go with these earnest workers and the Christian philanthropists.

The remaining class of children stated to attend Ragged Schools are those of *dissipated parents*. Unfortunately for the children, there is truth in this statement. The drunken habits of parents are England's bane. But are we to be content with this truism, and still go on as we did; or are we to put our shoulders to the wheel, and, by popular lectures, by signing the pledge, by forming Bands of Hope, do what we can to roll away the reproach, and, side by side

with those efforts, bring the young under the influence of the Christian teacher? Not merely bring them into *day* schools, however well conducted; that would not meet their cases; that would be next to giving a stone when bread was asked. These children need a home, a parent, clothing, food, lodging, as well as school instruction. They do not all need this in the same degree; but as far as needed, and in the power of the London friends to supply, they are conferred. What the mass of these poor children "want is not patronage, but sympathy." They get none at home; and when they find it in the humble, pious teacher in the Ragged School, welling up from a heart filled with love to Christ and souls, and specially poured out on the young, no wonder it becomes a magnet of no ordinary power, attracting the waifs and strays from the streets and their wretched homes. The schools are thus filled; and if a few should also be influenced to go who ought not, they are interlopers, and must be removed as soon as known. These are not sought, are not desired; the very reverse is the case in every real Ragged School. Our distinctive field of labour is large enough—too large for us to bring under full culture. The Prince Consort stated, some time since, that there was "*no less than* 2,200,000 *children in England and Wales who are not at school at all, whose absence cannot be traced to any legitimate cause. Can it, then, be said or thought there is little to do, or that there is any shortness of material? For surely it is but fair to infer that by far the larger proportion of these two millions of children belong to the class for whose benefit Ragged Schools are specially designed.*"

And from another statement we find that these absent children partly belong to "the regular staff of the criminal population, which is supposed to be somewhat as follows:—3,000 receivers of stolen goods, 12,000 professed thieves, 20,000 beggars, 30,000 who live, more or less, by fraud."

Surely, then, there is no "shortness of material," and there ought to be no jealousy amongst the workers. There is work for all, and the Ragged School teacher does not intend to give up his work till he sees his object realised.

THE MISSION TEACHER.

"We have no such poor children among us. . . . . We think it would be better for you teachers all to stay at home and go to work right here in your own streets, where all your good work is wanted." Such were the sarcastic words of

a chief of the Ojibbeway Indians, in reference to the condition of the poor and outcast of our nation. Now, though we believe that every good work should begin at home, knowing that it would not, could not, end there, yet we cannot but admit and lament that this advice is seasonable. It is true that what is now being done for the destitute and helpless may in some measure help to take off the keen edge of this rebuke, but still the Indian's statements ring in our ears—still the present state of society says, "Go to work right in your own streets," for truly there "*all your good work is wanted.*"

We may try to smooth the matter by telling this chief that he should pull the mote out of his own eye before he speaks of the beam in ours; but, alas! circumstances compel us to stand rebuked, and prudence would say, Take the advice. We might try to show that matters are not so bad after all, by stating a known fact, that a stranger seldom sees both sides of society, since he generally moves either in the sunshine or in the shade; but here, again, we lose our way, for those whose opportunities are immense, speak out on this point, and every observer knows that "neglected and destitute children form a very large class of the community." Yet, sad as the admission is, the black picture is blacker still when we know that such is not only the condition of *young children*, from five to twelve years of age, but also of *grown-up children*, from twelve upwards. It is not rare for those who go out and in among the people to find fathers and mothers of large families who know no more of God as a Creator, Preserver, or Redeemer, than the most ignorant of the most benighted of distant lands. We speak not at random, we only say what we know, what we have seen; and we make the painful admission to prove the great, the urgent necessity not only of continuing the blessed agencies already in operation, but also of strengthening and extending them by calling in other helps, one of which we would mention, viz., the work and influence of "THE MISSION TEACHER."

By Mission Teacher we mean one whose qualifications are such as would enable him to combine and perform the twofold duties of Ragged School Teacher and Home Missionary. First thoughts may start an objection to this agency. Those whose minds are filled with the *one-idea* notion may bring a host of reasons why no man should undertake two distinct offices, especially two so important as those of teacher and missionary. We can appreciate the "one-idea" scheme. It has accomplished much, and it will yet do more. Let a man's mind be set upon the attainment of *one* object, and that a good one, and he may with energy and perseverance make advances of an extraordinary nature. And we are aware that which is true of individual effort is true in social effort. If one feels he has the heart and qualifications for a teacher, any wise man would say, by all means let him follow the bent of his mind; and the same of the missionary, or any other profession; and so is it in regard to the operation of benevolent societies. Let the Missionary Society concentrate *all* its energies and influence on missionary work; let the Ragged School Union attend to the education of the outcast youth; let our friends in the temperance movement bear up against the awful tide of drunkenness by enlightening the mind on its cause and cure; let each have their own platform and bond of union, and make as many friends as possible. This is the *rule* we would apply, but there is no rule without an exception, and these exceptions become more or less, according to circumstances. They are less in the great cities than in the small towns, and again less in these towns than in the villages; and it is to meet these circumstances, *wherever they exist*, that we suggest this new agency, that of *The Mission Teacher*.

We are afraid that the fearful magnitude of daring impiety, of open wickedness, in our great cities, especially in London, has the tendency to induce the benevolent to devote almost all their energies of body and soul, almost all the influence and power of wealth and talent, to the education and the elevation of those in this mighty centre. Nor is the idea of bringing mighty means to combat with mighty obstacles wrong in the main; the error is, that in making such efforts, we are apt to forget other claims upon our attention and influence—in remembering the city we may forget the town; in remembering the town we may forget the village; in remembering the village we may forget the hamlet. We are aware this is not intentionally done; we know that most of those who engage in such work have hearts wide as earth, and souls high as heaven; that it is for mankind and the cause of God they bestow their time, their means, and abilities; but still the observer has to lament the absence in many places of the necessary labours and influence in the social, moral, and religious advancement of the masses. One cause of this is the natural tendency of the wealthy to resort to the place which is most likely to proffer those varied enjoyments which the world-city London supplies, and from the instinct which leads ability to the place most likely to remunerate close application and persevering efforts. We do not say that the affluent and the talented always gain their object, but that object draws them to the capital where their influence and efforts are concentrated and felt. It is here, if in any place, the "one-idea" notion may be carried out with profit to the worker and benefit to those for whom he labours; here there is the opportunity of, and necessity for, the cultivation of the *peculiar* talent; a man may, if taken notice of, and if put to *his* work, be useful in carrying out his *one* object; be that preacher, teacher, or missionary, there is room for his whole soul, there are claims upon his whole talents and energies; and we say to each, Go to your glorious work with all your undivided heart, mind, and strength; but still we plead in behalf of the small town, the scattered village, and the obscure hamlet, for the agency of "The Mission Teacher," and we believe we shall not plead in vain."

We are not blind to the efforts that are being made in the right direction in the provinces as well as in the capital. We are aware that large-hearted men and women have come to "the rescue," and are giving their time, labour, and money, in aid of the great work of educating and elevating the poor and the destitute that abound in the provinces; yet we know the demand on the labour is greater than the labourers can supply; yet we know that more ought to be done, and that more could be done, if we properly applied the means within our reach, if we sought and obtained every available aid, none the least of which is the valuable services of the efficient Mission Teacher.

We are second to none in our hearty appreciation of the various agencies which are; and some of them have been long in existence, and are employed in the fundamental work of enlightening the rising generation. We, as a nation, owe much to the public and private schools, to Sunday schools; and akin to this is the Band of Hope movement, with all its favourable influences, not only advising the young to flee from the paths of drunkenness and their attendant evils, but also filling the mind with valuable instruction as well as providing innocent and rational amusement. Nor is the Ragged School altogether unknown in villages. Happily they are established upon the fact that the happiness of man and the cause of God are promoted by the right diffusion of general and Bible knowledge, and by

the training of the young to the duties of life and the precepts of Christ. And these efforts are followed up by the missionary, who daily comes in direct contact with human nature in its virtues and vices, who, if he be "the right man in the right place," becomes acquainted with the sorrows that prey upon the human heart, and the woes that often visit the homes of the poor and the ignorant. With this knowledge, and a renewed heart, he cannot rest till he has been instrumental in assuaging grief and lessening, if not removing, woe. None can tell the good these blessed agencies are doing for the masses of our people in the capital and in the provinces. They are the precious fruits of kind hearts, and we would not cast a shade on their value. In all of them we are more or less engaged, and we earnestly pray that many more may soon enter the ranks of the social and moral reformer, the educational and spiritual minister. As we have already said, we would not interfere with either of these sacred agencies, even if we could; we would rather strengthen and extend their general operations by holding out to them the helping hand of The Mission Teacher.

So much for the objection which first thoughts suggest. We believe, and for the reasons given, that the exception to the rule—one thing at a time—will be granted in relation to the provinces; but second thoughts hold out two other objections, to which we must refer, viz., 1, the difficulty which may be experienced in obtaining men for the work; and 2, the probability of losing their services after they are found and installed.

We at once admit the difficulty, but we rejoice that a difficulty is not an impossibility. We know that such men, because of the necessary and twofold class of qualifications, are rare. The Mission Teacher, as teacher, has no ordinary work to perform, no ordinary material to work upon. He has, as Ragged School Teacher, to operate upon the children of many whose hearts are as hard as the nether mill-stone, whose consciences are stifled, whose reason is dethroned, whose passions are inflamed, whose whole mind is stifled in corruption. In the ordinary public schools the teacher, to be successful, must know and practise the art of conciliating the affections as well as awakening the understanding of his charge, of making instruction and training attractive and interesting. There must be firmness and affection; the power of man and the influence of woman; without these he could not succeed nor feel at home, however anxious and zealous, and otherwise talented. This is the case in regard to teachers who have charge of the education of youth, many of whom are being trained up under the telling influences of Christian homes; and surely the difficulty to accomplish the right aim is greater in connection with outcast and neglected children. Nor is this all; not only talent and knowledge—not only love and sympathy, are requisite, but a deep sense of duty, a strong faith in the promised gift and power of the Comforter and his influence must have taken hold upon his own mind, and subdued and purified his own heart; he must not only be an intelligent man, but an enlightened Christian. Nor do these end the range of his necessary qualifications. It is not only requisite that he knows what to teach and how to teach, that he be able and willing to fill the mind of the young with intellectual facts, and swell the heart with Christian precepts, in the class-room; but also to commend the Gospel to the aged, at the fireside. This requires peculiar abilities—knowledge of human nature as well as the character of God; ability to commend the good and combat the evil; tact, perseverance, humility, and a love for souls. Of all this we are perfectly aware, and also of the known and lamented

fact, that talent and goodness do not always go hand in hand, much less such rare talent and religious principles as must be united in the Mission Teacher before he can perform his duties with credit and success; but, on the other hand, we must again assert that difficulties are not impossibilities; and that as God never permitted burdens *too heavy* for his people to bear, so he will provide workmen for his work if we use the means to get them. Let us prove this by making the attempt; if we do, God will bless it.

But the difficulty of retaining the services of the efficient Mission Teacher may also stand in the way of some well-intended friend bestowing a thought upon our subject. The reasons for offering this objection may be twofold; first, because his labours may be too onerous asa Teacher or a Missionary; either of which, if gone into with energy, is enough to test the health and strength of body and mind of the strongest. This, in a great measure, would rest with himself and the Committee under whom he laboured. If anxiety, on the part of either, would lead to his over-exertion, to visiting and teaching as much in one day, or one week, or one month, as would be sufficient labour for a Teacher or a Missionary in the same time, then of course he would break down. But we mean no such thing. No man, however zealous and strong, could teach the Teacher's hours and visit the Missionary's time in the same day; but he could teach the one hour or day, and visit the next. While none could be more willing to labour to the utmost of our strength and opportunity, yet none are more alive than we are to the danger of pressing any labourer too much, especially in the labour of the mind. A good Mission Teacher will require to be *held in* instead of being *urged on*.

The second reason for starting this objection is the supposition that a man with such qualifications, once they were known, would be sought after and induced to leave. This, too, is a question with those who engage him. As a rule, it is admitted that the workman is worthy of his hire; and all who know anything of the Teacher's or Missionary's life are aware that it is a sorry thing to see either in a threadbare coat; that if any class require a sufficiency of regular wholesome food it is those who visit, and who assemble with the over-crowded, that have few opportunities, and not much inclination, to attend to the laws of cleanliness and ventilation; those who come hourly in contact with the subtle effluvia that gives birth to dangerous diseases. This will be admitted, as also the ordinary mode of paying for labour in proportion to the talent and time needed in the performance of the duties required. For the Mission Teacher we ask no more; and this will not only find him, but keep him.

Thus we have introduced our Mission Teacher; and, in anticipating the most likely objections to his appearance, we have given an outline of his twofold duties of Teacher and Missionary. In pleading for this new and important agency in the educational and spiritual advancement of the people, we have admitted the apparent difficulties, but we have also stated the necessity of having such an agent; the latter will be the more evident when it is known that in too many localities there are neither the Ragged School Teacher nor the Home Missionary, and yet both are wanted, and both would be well employed if sufficient funds were forthcoming. There are also other places where one of these efforts only is carried on, and that from want of means. These efforts, whether of the Ragged School Teacher or of the Home Missionary, being alone, are defective and weak in their results, however zealous and talented the agent may be. All

will readily admit that this, of all others, is the place for the Mission Teacher. We would not make any comparison between the relative importance of the Teacher's and the Missionary's work; this we know, both works are needed in the provinces as well as in the capital; but we are sure that the observer will say with us, that no village or hamlet ought to be without its Ragged School Teacher and the Home Missionary. The more we see of English homes and Scotch homes the more we are convinced of this. We can weep with those that weep, but we are not inclined to melancholy; the trials of this life have sobered our senses, but the hopes of the life to come have cheered our heart: and yet our visiting among the poor and the outcast often damps our soul, not only in London, but Edinburgh and Dublin also, as well as in the provinces of the three countries. What warm heart has not glowed, what soul has not been enraptured, when contemplating the *supposed* innocence and purity of rural life? and yet what is the stern reality? The abode of peace and comfort, of purity and bliss, of intelligence and piety, the happy and united household? Would that it were so. Alas! observation makes the most charitable say that too many British homes present a scene of an opposite kind. How many an Englishman thinks of the lines,—

"O, Caledonia, stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child"?

Nor is the poet here over poetic; her congenial grandeur and varied beauty, her lofty mountains and lovely valleys, are in harmony with this couplet. But, oh! let the visitor leave the hill-side and the clear stream, and he will soon understand the force of the words, "God made the country, man made the town;" yes, and the village and the hamlet too. And, on the other hand, how many a Scotchman has reflected upon the words,—

"The free, fair homes of England,
How beautiful they stand,
Amid the tall ancestral trees,
O'er all the pleasant land"?

Have not the ideas conveyed by these flowing words made him think that even the "iron horse" lacked in speed while carrying him across the Tweed? But what is his surprise when he enters the towns and villages where the "free fair homes" are most likely to be, and he finds such homes as a pig-feeder would not entrust his swine in, and such inmates as one would not suppose could breathe in a Christian land? In wretched hovels may be seen a father, a mother, and five or six children, neither of whom can read the alphabet; all of whom know as little of morality or of vital religion as they do of peace and comfort. And when this is the social, the moral, and religious condition of the poor and neglected in Britain, what must it be in Ireland? Surely there is work for the Mission Teacher. May God, through the benevolence of the wealthy, soon send him where he is so much needed.

OUR DESTITUTE GIRLS.

It is time, said the "Telegraph" of April 18th, that an earnest plea should be advanced for those most wretched and unprotected of destitute children—the poor girls. We do not mean the unhappy young creatures known as

"unfortunates." Aid and protection they certainly require, and in a degree far more extended than all our "Refuges," "Homes," "Magdalen Asylums," and Penitentiaries are enabled to afford. Still, comparatively feeble as may have been our strugglings with the vast and dreadful question of the Social Evil, and slight as may have been the impressions made upon the embattled ranks of vice, something has really been done to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate, and every year sees fresh plans brought into operation for assuaging the horrors of their condition, and leading them back to the paths of virtue. Benevolent ladies and clergymen are using unremitting endeavours to bring these strayed sheep into the fold. Every day some fresh conquest is made, not necessarily in silence and secrecy; and huge as is the ocean of sin that remains to be exhausted, we have no reason to doubt but that the continuance of these praiseworthy efforts must eventually be felt in an appreciable amount of good. Those, however, for whom, in the present instance, we specially plead, are not the sheep, but the lambs of society. Who will help the unfortunate female children from ten to fourteen years of age, who are driven by the poverty or the vicious cruelty of their parents into a career of shame that very frequently culminates into crime? In every back street, in every poverty-stricken suburb of London, these poor girls abound—haggard, tangle-haired, bare-footed, ragged creatures, utterly ignorant of all good things, yet preternaturally cunning—knowing scarcely the name of the Almighty, yet well able to find their way to the pawnbroker's and to bargain with the receiver of stolen goods. These are the tiny female imps who run after foot passengers, and, in voices rendered hoarse by want and exposure to every inclemency of the weather, now beg for alms, and now importune them to buy matches and cigar-lights. These are the girls who filch rolls of flannel and pieces of bacon from shop doors, or on their hands and knees creep round the counter to empty the till. These are girls who are to be met with cowering on doorsteps or in corners, either without any homes to go to, or unwilling to return to those hideous dens wherein they vegetate, through fear of being beaten by a drunken father or a brutal stepmother. These are the forlorn beings who have been weaned on gin, whose only bed has been a mass of foul rags, whose only toy one that they have stolen, whose only society creatures as destitute and precociously depraved as they themselves are. These are the little outcasts of society who, in their transient prosperity from ill-gotten gains, herd in low lodging houses, with gangs of boys scarcely more vicious, and are led and lead each other from one stage of infamy to another, till it is time for them to ally prostitution to theft, and to become the helpmates of pickpockets, and the concubines of burglars and garotters.

This is no exaggerated picture. Every inspector of police, every London magistrate, every superintendent of a ragged school must acknowledge its truth. The criminal boy finds, we are happy to say, legions of friends. He who is not yet criminal, but merely destitute, is taken in hand by Lord Shaftesbury, or by the Marine Society, and may become a prosperous little shoe-black, or be sent on board ships. But can the criminal girl black shoes? Can the destitute girl be sent to sea? The law is, indeed, merciful enough to enact that she shall not be whipped, and she escapes the tortures to which male children are exposed in prisons; but when she has rendered

herself amenable to the law, she is not less sent to gaol to be exposed to all its contaminations.

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It may be asked, and not unreasonably, whether the poor laws are entirely powerless in stemming the tide of destitution and vice among the female children of the poor. We do not expect to see the union workhouses converted into receptacles of girlish thieves; but how is it with the non-criminal paupers? What can the unions and the boards of guardians do for those girls who are not yet convicted of any offence? There are some thirty-seven thousand children in our workhouses, but only seven thousand in working schools; and it is to be presumed that of this number one-half are of the female sex. What radical defect can exist in the education and training of workhouse children that we should be told in a recent report from an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner that "workhouse influences have a marked tendency to promote helplessness, and prevent the growth of independence of character;" that the children exhibit little of the vigour and joyousness of youth; that they are listless and subservient in manner; that they are in many instances diseased in body and feeble in mind; that as apprentices they are dull and sluggish, and as domestic servants, stubborn, slovenly, and sulky? What curse is there in workhouse discipline that sends out these children imbued with a propensity for lying, insubordination, and profligacy; that causes girls to look with admiration on those of their companions who have left the workhouse and returned with illegitimate offspring, and makes them wish to imitate their example, and when they are discharged to do their best to "come back with a baby"? Surely there must be something essentially and fundamentally bad in this state of things. Surely the administrators of the poor laws are bound to co-operate with the benevolent public in reclaiming pauper children; not merely by mewing them up in workhouses, associating them with all that is vile in the pauper class, and systematically unfitting them for any useful purpose in life, but by establishing Industrial Schools at a distance from the workhouse, where children, and especially girls, can receive something like decent and careful culture. The more of these pauper Industrial Schools, and for both sexes, we possessed, the fewer Reformatories should we need; but the increase of the former must be indeed great before the necessity for the latter will cease to exist.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of the Industrial Products of Reformatories and Refuges was held in Willis's Rooms on the 16th and 17th April.

In the centre of the room were some choice specimens of plants, the product of the Boys' Home at Wandsworth, where the inmates, nearly 100 in number, are engaged in gardening, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, chopping wood, and preparing rags for paper. Specimens of their employment were practically given at the exhibition. The pecuniary results of these labours at this Refuge are so favourable, that the institution is supported at a cost on the funds far below the average of similar institutions.

The proceedings were practically interesting, and on the visitor's first entrance to the room on the ground floor his ears were saluted with the busy sounds of different occupations pursued by lads, the majority of whom have been rescued from a life of crime—or at least of idleness, which could have no other than a criminal tendency. Amongst the din—which was music to all who watched the labours of these boys and knew something of their history—we were able to gather a few facts from the workers themselves. One lad engaged in the operation of turning, in which he showed great expertness and proficiency, informed us that he had been about eight months learning this kind of work, so as to perform it with the same skill which he then displayed. He was not quite fourteen years old. Printing, in all, or very nearly all, its branches, has been introduced into many of the Reformatories and Industrial Schools. We glanced through a handsome quarto volume, illustrated with wood engravings, and unexceptionable as to its typography, and found it to be a record of one of the largest of these institutions—namely, the North-West London Preventive and Reformatory Institution. It includes an asylum for voluntary adult inmates, a juvenile industrial school, and a training school for masters. The benefits which have been conferred by this and kindred establishments, particularly in affording the means of emigration to Canada and other British colonies, are almost beyond calculation. Taking this same North-West London institution as a type of the class, we find, out of a total of 690 lads received during the past eight years, that 104 have emigrated, 134 have been established in trade, 40 have gone into domestic service, 87 have entered the army and navy, 48 have been restored to their friends, a small proportion have been turned over to other Reformatories, a still smaller number—only four, indeed, including a death by accident—have died; while 141 have quitted prematurely, 20 have been dismissed for misconduct, and 101 remain in the institution. The branches of industry pursued here are printing, turnery, carpentry, cabinetmaking, smiths' work, polishing, tailoring, and shoemaking. The specimens which we saw of the two last-named divisions of skilled labour not only appeared to be strong, honestly-made articles, but bore a finish beyond the mark that might be expected of such juvenile workmen. But, indeed, it was observable on all sides that the acquirement of manual dexterity by mere children is no exceptional process. A boy chopping wood—left-handed, by-the-by—caused an involuntary shudder by the rapid and vigorous strokes, every one of which must have been marvellously accurate to insure the wholeness of his right-hand fingers.

While this scene was enacted below stairs, another sight was afforded in the large and well-filled saloon above. Here the products of girlish industry were displayed with those little fanciful and decorative additions which become the softer sex. It was here, too, that the evening's social amenities were concentrated. The room was filled with company. The Lord Bishop of London presided, and the Rev. Dr. Guthrie addressed the assembly, showing how these efforts of philanthropic individuals deserved the co-operation of the country and the support of the State.

In the evening of the second day a teachers' *soirée* was held in the large room, which was crowded. Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., presided, and on the platform were many of the most prominent friends of the Refuge movement. A number of children from the various schools were present, and enlivened the proceedings with singing.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, descanted upon the importance of the work in which the teachers were engaged, and urged them to persevere, even although they did not see their labours crowned with success. The celebrated Captain Cook, when he touched on any barren spot, was in the habit of sowing seed, in order that its future inhabitants might be benefited, and he called upon the teachers to follow the example of the great and benevolent navigator.

The Rev. C. D. Marston, of Dover, was then introduced, and he delivered an earnest and fervent address on the various kinds of encouragement which teachers obtained in the prosecution of their work.

Other speakers afterwards addressed the meeting, and the proceedings terminated.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

At the annual meeting of the Canterbury Diocesan Society, Mr. Hardy, the late Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs, moved a resolution of thanks to the National Society for "the watchfulness and ability it has shown in its correspondence with the Privy Council on the subject of the trust-deeds of schools;" and as the best means of supporting it, took occasion to refer, first to the connection of the clergy, and then of the National Society, with the cause of popular education in this country. But both topics were treated in the loosest and most inaccurate way. "If we look back to what has taken place in regard to education," says Mr. Hardy, "we shall find that the clergy at one time were the only educators of the country. At a period not very remote, certain persons, taking advantage of the increased opportunities afforded for more skilfully imparting instruction, introduced improvements which gave a better system of education. They were not, however, the persons who originated the education, but simply a better mode of conducting it." If these vague assertions mean anything at all, they assert that the modern movement in favour of popular education was commenced by the clergy. Now this is simply untrue; and, without wishing to disparage the labours of the clergy, if such a point is referred to at all, the truth ought to be told. Honour to whom honour is due. During the last thirty years the clergy, as a body, have made most zealous and laudable efforts to provide elementary instruction for the children of the working classes. But so far from having originated the effort, it was a long time before they gave it any active countenance or support. Indeed, the clergy were first roused from their indifference by the energetic lay efforts which threatened to take the work of popular education altogether out of their hands. Sunday Schools were the first large and general agency for teaching poor children, and they were established by a layman. The Lancasterian or British Schools—the next organized effort for a comprehensive system of thoroughly popular teaching—were also originated by a layman. And Dr. Bell, the founder of the National system, though actively supported by many dignitaries of the Church, was not himself an English clergyman. Indeed, tracing historically the rise and progress of popular education, Mr. Hardy would, we suspect, be extremely puzzled to fix the precise date of the "one

time" when, according to his phrase, the clergy "were the only educators of the country."

But the greater part of the late Under Secretary's speech is devoted to the educational position of the National Society, and its recent and pending differences with the Privy Council Committee. Here, however, we must say the speaker's reasoning appears to us confused and even contradictory. Assuming that the National Society is the great instrument in the education of the country—a large, though under the circumstances perhaps allowable, assumption—Mr. Hardy naturally represents any interference with its activity as a national calamity. The proposed resolutions of the Privy Council would, he tells us, be such an interference. If adopted, they would not only destroy the future usefulness of the Society, but "go far to undo all the good" which it has hitherto effected. The grounds of this conviction are of the most contradictory kind. The resolutions of the Council can only affect the Society by inducing it to refuse the Government grants. But if this refusal practically destroys the Society's usefulness, it must depend, to a great extent, on Government help. Mr. Hardy, however, in various passages of his speech, represents the voluntary character of the Society as the very essence of its usefulness and strength. "It began," says Mr. Hardy, referring to the Society, "as a *voluntary* system. And when it ceases to be voluntary and religious, in my opinion, it will be a greater evil than a benefit to the country. It is impossible," he says, "to look at the course which has recently been taken by the Committee of Privy Council without feeling that it is one which must sap to its foundations *all the movements in favour of Voluntary Education in this country.*" Mr. Hardy is so ardent a supporter of the voluntary principle in education that he reiterates his belief once more:—"I entertain a firm impression that the moment this system becomes introduced its effect will be *to dry up the sources of Voluntary Education.*" Now while we are glad to find a late Conservative Under Secretary such an advocate of the voluntary system, we can't at all understand how the refusal of a Government grant—supposing the Society should resolve on this step—could possibly destroy the voluntary character of the Society. If the Society commenced as a voluntary system—and that is still the essence of its strength and vitality—the loss of Government help, instead of "drying up the sources of voluntary education," would naturally rally its friends round it and multiply its sources tenfold.

But the last point is really the most important of all. If Government help is so essential to the Society, why need there be any talk of dispensing with it? Why need Mr. Hardy, or any friends of the Society, indulge in these gloomy anticipations founded on this prospective refusal? What the Privy Council proposes is nothing new or strange in the history of the National Society. The Council simply proposes that in certain districts what is called a "Conscience Clause" shall be inserted in the trust-deeds of National Schools. The object of this clause is to secure "that no child shall be required to learn any catechism or religious formulary, or to attend any Sunday School or place of religious worship to which his parents or guardians object." But it cannot be said for a moment that this is opposed either to the theory or practice of the National Society. So far from requiring the teaching of the Catechism, Articles, and Liturgy, as a necessary

part of its constitution, the Society itself recently notified to the Privy Council, in a formal memorandum, that such an assertion would be incompatible with the terms of the Union. This is surely decisive as to the question of principle. But the practice of the Society for years past is still more conclusive. It is perfectly notorious that neither the Catechism nor church-attendance has been uniformly imposed on all the children in these schools. On the contrary, the regular custom has been to exempt the children of Dissenters from these conditions; and it is at present the boast of the Society's friends and advocates that Dissenters may have all the benefits of these schools without being compelled to learn the Catechism or use the Prayer Book. This has hitherto been the principle and practice of the Society. All the Council purposes to do is to secure the limited amount of freedom which the Society in the majority of its schools has itself granted. And the circumstances of the case abundantly vindicate the justice and propriety of the Council's resolution. The schools in which they have stipulated for these conditions are in the midst of a Dissenting population. According to the usual practice of the Society, these schools would indeed be open to the children of dissenting parents; but without a clause in the deeds this freedom, so essential in such a neighbourhood, would not be secure. It might at any time be lost by the bigoted or capricious tyranny of a new clerical manager. Several recent instances of clerical intolerance show that this is by no means an imaginary danger. The Privy Council is therefore not only justified in stipulating for this freedom,—as the almoner of the great national fund yearly expended on education it is bound to do so. Nor, as we have shown, is there anything in this resolution which need disturb the National Society if it is still willing to follow the liberal and useful course it has in the main hitherto pursued.—*Daily News.*

The Children's Gallery.

THE DEBT IS PAID.

MANY persons, says "Old Jonathan," who are anxious to know the Lord Jesus as their Saviour, find it difficult to understand in what way his sacrifice saves them, and so they get no comfort from it. The following true story of a poor woman who felt this difficulty may be helpful to others, in showing them how this great blessing is received. The Lord grant that it may be so!

Her name was Betty, and, as I said, she was poor—very poor; and besides this, so ill as to be confined to her bed. Sickness alone is no light trouble, nor is poverty; but when both come together, they do in truth make a heavy burden. Yet Betty had a heavier burden still—a burden of doubt and fear about the safety of her soul. She had heard over and over again about the death and merits of our blessed Saviour, and about believing in him; but she could not understand it, and her soul was sorrowful with the thought of being far off from God, and unable to find the way to him.

Mrs. ——, a lady who was in the habit of visiting Betty, tried again and again to explain to her the wonderful truth that

Christ had atoned for sin upon the cross —that he had paid the debt for ever, and that we, being justified by faith in him, may have peace with God; but, put it in what way she would, her poor friend could never take hold of it; and so, without finding any comfort for her soul, poor Betty grew worse and worse in body, till at length she lay at the point of death.

At last, one day, when Mrs. —— called, she found poor Betty in the deepest possible distress. She had drawn the clothes over her face, and was sobbing as if her heart would break, so that the very bed shook under her.

"Dear Betty," said Mrs. ——, "what *is* the matter? what makes you so wretched to-day?"

"Oh, ma'am, they're coming to distrain for the rent, and to take my bed from under me; and I shall die! I shall die!"

Her anguish was so great that all that her friend could say gave her no comfort. How could it? For she had not a farthing, and the debt must be paid, or the bed would be taken from under her.

While Mrs. —— was trying to comfort her, a harsh knock at the door below was heard, which threw the poor creature into a fresh fit of anguish. Throwing the clothes over her head, she cried out—

"Oh, they're come—they're come!"

Greatly moved at the sight of her poor friend's distress, Mrs. —— slipped quietly down stairs, and found that, sure enough, two men were come to take the goods.

"Well, now," she said, when they had told their business, "you know the poor thing can't possibly pay the rent."

"Well, ma'am, we can't help that. If she can't pay the rent we must take her bed."

"But it would be dreadfully cruel! The poor thing will die. Indeed, she's almost dying this moment."

"Well, ma'am, that's not *our* business! We must have the money or the goods."

"Then, just tell me, what is the sum you claim?"

"Why, 'tis 13s. 6d. rent, and 2s. expenses."

"Here, then," taking out her purse, "here is a sovereign. Give me the change, and write a receipt."

They did so; and on receiving the receipt, Mrs. —— laid it between the leaves of her Bible, which she held in her hand, and went up stairs to relieve poor Betty's mind about the bed; little thinking that her act of kindness was going to be used by the Spirit of God as the means of a better blessing to the poor woman's troubled soul.

She found her in an agony, expecting every moment that the men would come up, drag her to the floor, and take away the bed to satisfy the rent.

She sat down beside her, and gently whispered, "Betty, don't trouble yourself."

"But, ma'am, I *must* trouble—for I shall die."

She whispered again, "But the debt is paid, Betty."

The poor creature drew down the clothes from her face, and looked up amazed. She could hardly believe her own ears.

Again Mrs. —— repeated the delightful words, "I assure you, Betty, you need not trouble yourself about the debt, for I've paid it;" and opening the Bible, she showed the receipt, saying, "Why, Betty, here is the receipt for the money. Just read it for yourself, and be satisfied."

The poor woman spelled it out as well as she could, and then gazed at it with a strangely earnest look—as if some new and wonderful thoughts were working in her mind. At last, her face brightening, she threw up her hands and exclaimed—

"Ah! I see it now, ma'am—I see it now! and thank you a thousand times, and more than that. I see now all the meaning of what you've so often tried to teach me. I do see it now; I do see it. HE HAS PAID THE DEBT. I'm delivered, and I can die happy!"

And so it was; she sank back gently on her pillow, and breathed forth her

happy spirit into the hands of Him who paid her debt.

And now, reader, do *you* see it? Do you receive and own Christ as *your* Saviour? Do you believe he has paid *your* debt; and that *your* debt having been paid by him, you have not to pay it again? Can you say, in the words of the hymn,

"Payment God will not twice demand,
First at my bleeding Surety's hand,
And then again at mine"?

If this be the language of your heart, you give Christ glory. You honour him as your deliverer; and you may rest assured that "that which you have committed unto him he will keep against the last day." If, on the contrary, you fear your debt is not paid, and think of paying it yourself by your own good deeds and deservings, you are in reality rejecting Christ, and seeking to get to heaven independently of him. Ah! proud man, the Lord deliver thee from such delusion! for assuredly none of the base coin of thine own polluted deeds will ever be received into the treasury of heaven as the payment of thy great sin-debt.

FICTITIOUS SAVINGS BANKS BILL.

MANY letters have been received from our readers respecting this Bill. Some are of opinion that the proposed enactment is needed to protect the poor from being defrauded by designing men; others very strongly denounce the measure as vexatiously meddlesome and useless. The bulk of the correspondence, however, is for eliciting further information rather than expression of opinion. To all we beg to say that the attention of Lord Shaftesbury was called to the subject, who waited upon the Home Secretary, and who was assured by that gentleman that it was not the intention of the Bill to interfere with the working of the Penny Banks as at present carried on in connection with Ragged Schools. It will, however, be requisite to avoid the use of the word "*savings*," as that word seems appropriated by the Government to those Banks, and those Banks only, when they hold themselves responsible for the moneys entrusted to Savings Banks. We would recommend the title "*Ragged School Penny Bank*."

Poetry.

OUTCASTS.

O CITY, the voice of the mountain breeze,
Where every leaflet rejoices,
The echo that rings in the hill and glen,
Is echoed in these sad voices;
And, 'mid the light of the midnight lamps,
I see in some azure eye
Just such a beauty as brooklets catch
When full of the sun and sky;
And looking through tears at the pale sad face
Of some sorrowful fair new-comer,
I trace a glory like that which clothes
The village church in the summer.
Sinners! they wander in wind and rain,
Haply remembering often
Old rough home phrases that time hath power
To sweeten with tears and to soften—

Remembering how, when strong in toil,
Their hands were hardened and brown,
The mother went to church in her rags,
And purchased the girl a gown.

Ah, me! the wedded deny themselves
To buy the baby a toy,
They work with a will upon scanty fare
While they educate the boy;
But the boy as he grows to his proper height,
Looks higher than mother or sire—
Too tall to sit in the cosy place
Kept for him beside the fire;
Or falling, perchance, into evil ways,
Grows bitter, and harsh, and cold;
Or blocks their path to his cottage door
With a slattern or a scold.

They load their girl with their homely gifts,
They rear her in wifely arts;
They dream of the girl in her bridal dress,
While she sins and breaks their hearts.
Ah, me! to see the faces that haunt
The streets with their ghastly mirth;
To watch the vacant delight and see
The woman so gross with earth;
To find the sinner sweetening sin,
Mad with a vile unrest—
And then to think of the mother's hope
As she smiles on the babe at her breast!

Temple Bar.

Correspondence.

RAGGED SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of the Ragged School Union Magazine.

SIR,—No one can doubt the conclusion of your correspondent, "Q in the Corner," that the machinery of Ragged Schools will not be perfect until School Libraries for home reading are provided. I am only surprised that seventeen years should have elapsed since the Ragged School Union sprang into vigorous life before the subject should have been broached. But it is only another illustration of the fact, that what is nearest to us we usually overlook; just as we are told by the Education Commission, that teachers of National Schools have been so absorbed by mathematics as to forget to teach reading and writing.

Two reasons for School Libraries are prominent. Not only would the leisure hours of our elder scholars be rightly occupied, but as the *habit* of reading would be thereby cultivated, education would be carried on, even after our scholars had left school for the world's work. The School Library, too, would probably have a reflex influence on their parents, and gradually wean them from the gin-palaces or the rat-match—their *beau ideal* of human happiness. When a man has learnt that the best piece of furniture is his book-shelves, he is not likely to place Sayers and Heenan in the front rank of heroes. Hence, the apostolic injunction, written primarily for the ministry, is equally applicable to all classes,—"*Give attention to reading.*"

But as those that can read will read, it follows that if they cannot get good books they will readily buy or borrow bad ones. Nor is there, unhappily, any difficulty in obtaining bad books, seeing that Satan has always a ready and cheap supply of that literature which is only calculated further

to deteriorate fallen human nature. I refer not to the notorious Holywell Street literature, which, unhappily, Lord Campbell's stringent law has failed entirely to suppress, but to those books wherein crime is depicted in such glowing colours, as, from the romance thrown round the narrative, to render crime an object of veneration. For example, a large newsvendor made the following statement, before a committee of the House of Commons, as to some of the tales he vended weekly. He said, "I sell 100 of the 'Black Monk;' 100 of the 'Blighted Heart;' 100 of the 'Bridal Ring;' and 550 of 'Claude Duval,' a great many boys read that, and grown-up people as well as boys buy it; 100 of 'Captain Hawk;' 400 of 'Gentleman Jack;' 50 of the 'Hangman's Daughter;' 100 of 'Love and Mystery;' 250 of 'Mazeppa;' 350 of 'Paul Clifford.'" Yet, fearful as is this insight into the Satanic school of literature, what right have we to complain, unless we not only provide books of a healthier character, but develop a taste for it by attaching to our Ragged Schools libraries for home reading? The ancient belief in a physical vacuum has, through a knowledge of pneumatics, long been exploded; but does it not equally behove us to discard the idea of the possibility of a moral vacuum? The mind *must* have its aliment; be it then our privilege, as it is our duty, to so fill it with the good, as to leave no room for the evil which is being sown broadcast.

Your correspondent states that "The Pure Literature Society" have given Libraries to several Ragged Schools at a moiety of the cost. That, however, is not the only institution which is willing to assist Ragged Schools by the grant of Libraries. The "Religious Tract Society" has given many such donations to Ragged Schools. For example, the last report to which I have access mentions ten Ragged Schools, to which Libraries were granted in that year. In addition, the "Sunday School Union" is equally ready to aid in attaching Libraries to all Ragged Sunday Schools which are affiliated with that excellent Society. Thus it will be perceived that there are no less than three large societies which are willing to help our friendless ones to make home happy, if we are as ready to respond to their benevolent desires.

But from the limited funds of many Ragged Schools the supporters are always—to use a parliamentary phrase—compelled to sit in a "Committee of ways and means." Now as a means of obtaining the funds required, an old and valued provincial friend suggests that "in your next magazine a *heading* should be made—'Ragged School Libraries,' or some similar title, in order to arrest the attention of subscribers." She, also, suggests that some donations of half-a-crown would not be unacceptable. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will take the first hint, and that your readers will adopt the second; for as a divine quaintly said, "there is a great deal in half-a-crown when laid out for God." Will some of your readers—I would rather say, will not all—try this easy experiment? For, perchance, when the Eternal City is reached, and some are met with in its lovely broadways who were never expected to be found there, they will, in answer to the inquiries, say, "We were disobedient to our teachers; we were heedless of their earnest addresses; but a book, borrowed from the Ragged School Library, led us to confess our sins at the feet of Jesus!"

But whatever be the plan adopted to annex Libraries to every Ragged School, if the suggestion be a right one, it ought to be rendered practical,

and that at once. For of what use is it for the most stalwart blacksmith to strike the iron when it has become cold? Deducting the Ragged Schools which already possess Libraries, it would not require more than £300 to attach a good Library to every London Ragged School. The ancient adage—not yet worn out I believe—says that "Where there's a will, there's a way." Indeed, whoever knew a member of the Try-school to fail, whatever obstacles were in his pathway? As there are no thorough Ragged School workers who are not members of that important section of the community, let them but try, and the object will be assuredly effected. I am, &c.,

A. B. C.

[By referring to our subscription-list, our correspondent will find the suggested heading, "Library Fund." We shall gladly receive other donations for this important object.—ED.]

BANDS OF HOPE IN RAGGED SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Ragged School Union Magazine.

SIR,—I was present at a meeting of a "Youths' Temperance and Mutual Improvement Society," held in Hindes' Mews Ragged School, on the evening of the 26th March last, when a handsome Family Bible was presented by the members to the chairman of the meeting (who is also superintendent of the school), as a token of respect and gratitude for him, and the interest he has taken in the formation and progress of their little society. Accompanying the Bible was an appropriate address, written by one of themselves, and read by another, who has been nearly eight years a teetotaller, having joined the Band of Hope in 1853, when it was begun in the same room. Altogether, the affair was very creditable to the heads and hearts of these youths of both sexes; and, from what I know, I believe Bands of Hope to be a powerful auxilliary effort, especially in Ragged Schools. In this case, we have a number of young men and women, through the influence and associations of the Band of Hope, kept together at an age when it is most difficult so to do; and, very rare to find, not only so, but out of the same society we have in the school on Sabbath evenings five teachers who are trying to impart to others something of what they know and feel on these matters, and pointing the minds of their younger immortals to what is of far more importance than laws of bodily health—the soul, its existence and destiny, and the hope of salvation *only* through a crucified Redeemer. Let not your readers mistake my meaning; I say not these five are saved from sin here and punishment hereafter; but I do say they are retained on the side of God and truth, and being tided over a period of life most critical to all in a large city.

Oh! that I could see a Band of Hope in every Ragged School in Great Britain, and then we might reasonably expect, at least, a partial destruction of drunkenness, and its parent, the drinking customs of our native land. As an auxiliary only to Ragged Schools then, Mr. Editor, I respect Bands of Hope; and cannot help contrasting the difference between them and Penny Banks, as manifested by the Union in the Magazine, and in the all but entire absence of any notice being taken in the annual statistics of the society. It is in no

fault-finding spirit these remarks are made, but with a deep sense of their importance, and with a practical knowledge of the management and results of both efforts. Both are best. Comparisons are invidious. In the Penny Bank we have *one* bar to self-improvement removed: in both together, we have a compound movement united as close morally as some substances are chemically, and forming a powerful lever in the hand and heart of the Ragged School teacher for good. Let me hope then, that the Committee of the Union will afford a space for the statistics of Bands of Hope, as well as for Penny Banks in the reports of the Union. Respectfully,

PILLGARLICK.

29*th March*, 1861.

Notices of Meetings.

GROTTO PASSAGE.

THE annual meeting took place on the 22nd of March, at the School-room, Grotto Passage, Paddington Street, Marylebone, There was a very numerous attendance.

W. J. Maxwell, Esq., took the chair shortly before four o'clock, and opened the proceedings with prayer. He then stated, that in addition to giving the children of the school a treat, and distributing prizes to those connected with the institutions, the object of the meeting was to give their friends and subscribers an account of their proceedings during the past year. About a year ago the new school was opened, and in every respect it was found to answer their expectations. It contributed much to the comfort of the children and the teachers. He might say, with perfect sincerity, that there was no school of the kind where better instruction was imparted, or with greater success. They had provided a house for destitute boys, day schools, a night school for adults, an industrial class for boys and girls, a Sunday school, a weekly class for mothers, and a penny bank for the parents and children who attended the adult and day schools. The chairman then proceeded to point out the advantages which this school possessed over Ragged Schools, considered *simpliciter*; for, in this institution there was a refuge for adults, and he was happy to be able to state that many persons who had left the institution had got good situations, and were now useful members of society.

The Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre, rector of the parish, then entered the room and took the chair, and addressed the meeting in a speech, in which he dwelt upon the great advantage the school had been to the destitute locality in which it is placed.

Lord Radstock subsequently briefly addressed the audience in favour of the institution; a number of young men and boys appeared and received books as prizes for general good conduct and attention to the instruction imparted in the school; subsequently the infants entered and received prizes. The prizes were delivered by the rector with some kind words to each of the recipients.

During the distribution of prizes several popular airs were played by the boys of the South London Shoe-black Society. The recipients of prizes then removed to another room, where they were supplied with tea and cake.

Sixty-four males and 122 females received prizes, consisting of books and materials for apparel.

RAGGED SCHOOL FETE AT LIMEHOUSE.

THE East London Brigade Band, and the Union Jack Shoe-black Brigade, met at Limehouse Ragged Schools, Ropefields, and shortly after formed and walked in procession, followed by 200 children—girls and boys over eight years of age—belonging to Limehouse Ragged Schools, to meet the Poplar School boys and girls. The band having played several popular airs, the procession re-formed and returned to the spacious upper room in Messrs. Scrutton and Campbell's new warehouse, East India Road, which had been specially fitted up for the occasion, where, to the number of 500, they sat down to tea at five o'clock, and at seven o'clock this number was increased to 1,200, including adults, to see the life of an industrious shoe-black portrayed by a powerful magic lantern. The proceedings occupied four hours, and were much enjoyed by the young folks for whom they were specially provided.

Royal Insurance Company

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE

North John Street, Liverpool.

29, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ., ... AND ..... JOHN NAYLOR, ESQ.

Directors in Liverpool,

Chairman, ... CHARLES TURNER, ESQ.

Deputy-Chairmen, ... RALPH BROCKLEBANK, ESQ., & EDWARD JOHNSTON, ESQ.

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Chairman, ... SAMUEL BAKER, ESQ. | **Secretary,** ... ... J. B. JOHNSTON, ESQ.

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TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £350,000.

FUNDS IN HAND TO MEET ANY CLAIM CONSIDERABLY EXCEED £700,000.

PERCY M. DOVE, Actuary and Manager.

The Royal Insurance Company.

IT is indispensably necessary that every Company, which undertakes to replace the Loss occasioned by Fire, or to provide by a specific sum, or by an annuity, the means of subsistence to the Widow and the Orphan, should be able to show its undoubted ability to perform these engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL IS TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE CAPITAL ACTUALLY PAID UP AND ACCUMULATED AMOUNTS TO

UPWARDS OF SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

It cannot be too strongly pressed on the attention of the Assurer that **Security is the first desideratum in all Insurance transactions**, and that his object is not attained unless the event or contingency against which he wishes to guard is provided for, **from the moment he has paid his Premium**, under all possible circumstances.

It is therefore manifest that the Capital of an *Insurance* Company should be sufficiently large to meet all possible demands, and that its amount should be distinctly stated, in order that its entire sufficiency to meet all claims may plainly appear.

REPORT BY THE AUDITORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

IN AUGUST, 1860.

WE investigated the Company's affairs, when every document, every account, and every voucher which we deemed necessary were placed unreservedly in our hands; and every Deed of Security, on which property is held, passed either through our hands or under our eyes; and after several days of most laborious, careful, and attentive investigation of the affairs of the Company, **we declare that the Property, representing its Capital and Accumulated Funds, is, in our opinion and judgment**

SOLID, SUBSTANTIAL, AND SECURE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE RAPID PROGRESS AND POSITION OF THIS BRANCH OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS WILL BE BEST SHEWN BY THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR:—

In the year 1849 the FIRE RESERVED FUND amounted only to	£24,731 12 0
In the THREE following years £27,046 3s. was added to that Amount	27,046 3 0
In the next THREE years £29,206 12s. 9d. was added	29,206 12 9
And in the past FOUR years the sum added was	79,158 3 3
Making a Total now at the credit of that Account of	£160,142 10 0

THE TOTAL FUNDS IN HAND ARE, THEREFORE—

CAPITAL PAID UP	£263,065 0 0
FIRE RESERVED FUND	160,142 10 0
LIFE FUND...	207,061 19 0
ANNUITY FUNDS...	43,308 13 10
ENDOWMENT FUNDS	5,285 16 8
	£698,863 19 6

Besides a considerable amount to Profit and Loss not yet disposed of.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE COMPANY IS LIKEWISE ENABLED, BY SIMILAR REFERENCES, TO DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF THIS BRANCH.

THE PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From 1845 to 1854 amounted to	£105,162 19 2
From 1855 to 1860 do.	227,830 12 2

Showing the last FIVE years to be more than double the amount of the TEN preceding years.

THE LIFE FUNDS.

Balance in hand 1854	£56,793 1 2
Do. do. 1859	207,061 19 0
Average Annual Addition for first TEN years	7,060 0 0
Do. do. last FIVE do.	30,000 0 0

"THE INVESTMENTS

Have not only been made at a most favorable rate of Interest but NO LOSS FROM THEM HAS BEEN INCURRED—they are in fact strictly available, and might AT ANY TIME BE REALIZED."

LIFE DEPARTMENT—(CONTINUED).

LARGE BONUS DECLARED 1860—£2 per Cent. per Annum.

THE GREATEST BONUS EVER CONTINUOUSLY DECLARED BY ANY COMPANY.

THE RAPID PROGRESS AND POSITION OF THIS BRANCH WILL BE BEST SHEWN BY THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE NEW LIFE BUSINESS EFFECTED FOR THE—

Year.	No. of Policies.	Sum Assured.	New Premiums.
1851	277	£115,480 9 0	£3,378 16 5
1853	483	178,923 18 10	5,099 19 10
1855	699	206,514 3 4	5,909 18 6
1857	756	329,380 13 0	10,270 8 6
1859	1015	434,470 11 10	13,086 8 5
Whilst for 1860 the New Premiums exceed			15,000 0 0

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100,

FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.—With Profits.

Age.	Premiums.	Age.	Premiums.	Age.	Premiums.	Age.	Premiums.	Age	Premiums.
Years.	£ s. d.	Years.	£ s. d.	Years.	£ s. d.	Years.	£ s. d.	Years.	£ s. d.
16 ..	1 16 0	25 ..	2 4 2	34 ..	2 14 9	43 ..	3 10 0	52 ..	4 16 8
17 ..	1 16 10	26 ..	2 5 3	35 ..	2 16 2	44 ..	3 12 2	53 ..	5 1 0
18 ..	1 17 8	27 ..	2 6 4	36 ..	2 17 7	45 ..	3 14 6	54 ..	5 5 6
19 ..	1 18 6	28 ..	2 7 6	37 ..	2 19 1	46 ..	3 16 11	55 ..	5 10 4
20 ..	1 19 4	29 ..	2 8 7	38 ..	3 0 8	47 ..	3 19 6	56 ..	5 15 5
21 ..	2 0 3	30 ..	2 9 9	39 ..	3 2 4	48 ..	4 2 3	57 ..	6 0 10
22 ..	2 1 2	31 ..	2 11 0	40 ..	3 4 1	49 ..	4 5 2	58 ..	6 6 5
23 ..	2 2 2	32 ..	2 12 2	41 ..	3 6 11	50 ..	4 8 3	59 ..	6 12 4
24 ..	2 3 2	33 ..	2 13 5	42 ..	3 7 11	51 ..	4 12 5	60 ..	6 18 7

PAYABLE AT 60, OR AT DEATH.—Without Profits.

Age.	Premiums.	Age.	Premiums.	Age.	Premiums.	Age.	Premiums.	Age.	Premiums.
Years.	£ s. d.	Years.	£ s. d.	Years.	£ s. d.	Years.	£ s. d.	Years.	£ s. d.
20 ..	2 4 4	26 ..	2 14 3	32 ..	3 7 8	38 ..	4 8 0	44 ..	5 4 0
21 ..	2 5 9	27 ..	2 16 2	33 ..	3 10 5	39 ..	4 12 7	45 ..	6 12 9
22 ..	2 7 3	28 ..	2 18 3	34 ..	3 13 5	40 ..	4 17 5	46 ..	7 2 10
23 ..	2 8 10	29 ..	3 0 4	35 ..	3 16 8	41 ..	5 3 1	47 ..	7 14 6
24 ..	2 10 7	30 ..	3 2 8	36 ..	4 0 2	42 ..	5 9 3	48 ..	8 8 1
25 ..	2 12 4	31 ..	3 5 1	37 ..	4 4 0	43 ..	5 16 2	49 ..	9 4 1
								50 ..	10 3 3

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WILL MAKE CLEAR THE INCREASING VALUE WHICH WILL ATTACH TO THE LIFE POLICIES OF THE COMPANY WHEN IN EXISTENCE FOR SOME YEARS:

Policy dated 2nd September, 1845; Sum Assured	£2,000 0 0
Amount of Policy, with Bonuses, at the present moment, and subject to future additions at subsequent valuations	2,560 0 0
Amount that would be given for its immediate surrender	557 14 8
Or, A Policy would be issued in lieu, without the payment of any further Premiums, for	1,175 6 0
The Total Premiums already paid being only	310 0 0

THE DIRECTORS INVITE ATTENTION TO A FEW OF THE ADVANTAGES THE "ROYAL" OFFERS TO ITS LIFE ASSURERS:—

I.—The guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.

II.—Moderate Premiums.

III.—Small Charge for Management.

IV.—Prompt Settlement of Claims.

V.—Large Participation of Profits by the Assured, amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their nett amount, every Five years to Policies then two entire years in existence.

VI.—Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE COMPANY

AND THE

PERFECT SECURITY ITS GREAT RESOURCES AFFORD TO INSURERS,

Have been commented upon by most of the leading Newspapers in the Country. The following are Abstracts of a few of these Notices.

THE "TIMES" MONEY ARTICLE.

At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Insurance Company, the Report for 1859 stated that the Premiums in the Fire Department amounted to £328,314, showing an increase of 80 per cent. in three years. The losses in British, Foreign, and American Departments amounted to £138,024, the transactions of the year in the Fire Branch giving a profit of £40,488. In the

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

"TIMES."—Continued.

Actuary's Report on the Life Business, it appears that the total sum assured was £1,982,504, the number of New Policies issued for the past year being **1015**, assuring the sum of £434,470. Upon the valuation of the Life Liabilities **a Bonus of 2 per cent. per annum on the original** sum assured has been declared. The Appendix to the Actuary's Report enters into the details of the Life transactions of the Company, and contains **two diagrams, accompanied with tables, exhibiting the mortality experienced.**—*August* 11, 1860.

LEEDS MERCURY.

The results are of **great interest**, and merit the careful attention of all who are in any way concerned in Life Assurance transactions.—*September* 8, 1860.

MORNING STAR.

The Report of the Royal was of **an eminently satisfactory character.**—*August* 13*th*, 1860.

LIVERPOOL MAIL.

The Royal pursues, without a check, its rapidly progressive and **marvellously prosperous career.**—*August* 11*th*, 1860.

HALIFAX COURIER.

The results of the recent searching examination of the accounts must be **very satisfactory to insurers and shareholders, and most interesting to the public.**—*August* 18*th*, 1860.

THE EDINBURGH EVENING POST.

We have repeatedly had occasion to note the extraordinary progress of this **most successful and prosperous Company.** The recent annual meeting may be justly said to mark a new epoch in its career.—*August* 22*nd*, 1860.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY ADVERTISER

The result of the Company's operations during the year presents some surprising facts.—*August* 25.

LONDON CITY PRESS.

The accounts shewed that the success of the operations during the past year had been co-extensive with the **magnitude of the business done.**—*August* 25*th*, 1860.

BANKER'S MAGAZINE.

Nothing could have been more satisfactory to the proprietors of the Royal than their late meeting; **every element of success and prosperity** being exhibited in the report.—*September*, 1860.

GORE'S ADVERTISER.

Confidence in the stability of the Royal naturally increases year by year.—*August* 16*th*, 1860.

ASHTON STANDARD.

The society is one of the most **flourishing and prosperous** in the country.—*August* 25*th*, 1860.

NEWCASTLE JOURNAL.

The Royal's reputation and stability are recognised **throughout the world.**—*September* 1*st*, 1860.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

There is no instance of a **success so large, with a stability so established** as that which this Company has accomplished.—*August* 30*th*, 1860.

MANCHESTER COURIER.

The Actuary's Report is a valuable contribution to statistics on Life Assurance, and it contains tables, diagrams, and statistics, which will be examined by insurers with much interest; the uninsured will also do well to inspect them carefully.—*August* 18*th*, 1860.

THE LEEDS INTELLIGENCER.

The Report of the Directors, and that of the Actuary, were of a **most favorable character.**—*August* 18*th*, 1860.

SCOTTISH GUARDIAN.

The acute perception, diligent study, and untiring practical energy that have served to place the Royal in its present position, will be found serviceable in every branch of trade.—*September* 1*st*, 1860.

NOTTINGHAM GUARDIAN.

Its history has been marked by a **uniformly progressive development of success.**—*Sept.* 8*th*.

CARLOW POST.

The "Royal" is possessed of more **substantial elements of success** than many other Companies.—*September* 1*st*, 1860.

GLASGOW EXAMINER.

The indefatigable Actuary of the Royal has spared no effort to produce a **lucid and satisfactory Report** of the affairs of this thriving Company for the quinquennial period terminating last year.—*Sept.* 1.

WEEKLY DESPATCH.

There has probably never been an instance on the part of any other Insurance Company, of its having attained the magnitude of the Royal by its own natural expansion.—*August* 26*th*, 1860.

BRISTOL MERCURY.

For the soundness of the principles on which it is based, and the legitimate manner in which its business is conducted, the Royal Insurance Company will not suffer by comparison with any similar institution.—*September*, 1860.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, DUBLIN.

The extract from the *London Times*, on the recent meeting of the Royal Insurance Company, shows the enormous extent to which the prudential practice of insurance is now carried, and the rapid increase that is sure to take place in the business of well-conducted establishments.—*September* 10*th*, 1860.

JOHN BULL AND BRITANNIA.

Certain it is, now that the example has been set of utter publicity in the monetary and statistical elements of business of a Joint Stock Company, no association can now hope to hold its own in social progress and success that does not follow in the wake of this wise and honorable **voluntary publication of its liabilities, property, and position**, by the deservedly successful Royal Insurance Company.—*August* 18*th*, 1860.

SALFORD WEEKLY NEWS.

One of the **most sound institutions** of the kind in the Kingdom.—*August* 25*th*, 1860.

BLACKBURN PATRIOT.

The progress of the Royal is as **gratifying as it is extraordinary.**—*August* 25*th*, 1860

WAKEFIELD JOURNAL.

The great pledge of the safety of the Royal is the very **open publicity which it affords** of its working and details.—*August* 24*th*, 1860.

BATH EXPRESS.

The somewhat remarkable growth of income has not been attained by a policy of amalgamation with other companies, but it is entirely to be ascribed to the sound principles, economical working, and energetic administration which, from the commencement of its existence, have distinguished this establishment.—*September* 1*st*, 1860.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.

We feel much pleasure in having again to congratulate the Company on the continued and progressive prosperity in every department of the business connected with the office.—*Sept.*, 1860.

LIVERPOOL COURIER.

Amidst the general adversity in the business of insurance, the affairs of this Company **continue prosperous.**—*August* 11*th*, 1860.

STROUD JOURNAL.

We may safely place the Royal in the very **first rank of assurance offices.**—*September* 1, 1860.

CLERKENWELL.

LAMB AND FLAG RAGGED SCHOOL,

LAMB COURT, CLERKENWELL GREEN,

(South side of Sessions House.)

REV. R. MAGUIRE, President.

VERY URGENT APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO ENLARGE THE ABOVE SCHOOLS.

The Committee in submitting this appeal to the consideration of the Christian public, feel it to be unnecessary to enter into the importance or necessity of these institutions, daily experience having proved both.

The locality in which the above Schools are situated is one of the lowest and most depraved in London, where destitution in all forms, vice of all description, and deep-rooted ignorance abounds.

In the midst of this for sixteen years these Schools have stood, and all available means have been used to cope with, and stem the torrent of evil which abounds in the neighbourhood. By God's blessing upon the efforts put forth, very much good has been effected, some thousands of children have learned to praise their Maker, hundreds have passed from childhood into manhood, and are now satisfactorily pursuing honest and respectable callings, many have gone into eternity, and ere their departure have given good proof that the instruction given and labour bestowed have not been in vain.

What would have been the condition of very many, nay, most of these children, had it not been for the fostering care of this institution? The question is almost too fearful for contemplation.

Although much has been accomplished, the Committee are compelled to do more. The present School accommodation is totally insufficient for the numbers at present on the Books, without considering those who are DAILY REFUSED for want of room, especially the Infants from three to six years of age, the proper education of whom is of the highest importance.

The Sabbath School is so largely attended as to render it unhealthy alike for Children and a band of devoted Teachers.

Under these pressing circumstances, the Committee have taken the lease of a House adjoining the present premises, which, together with those already occupied, are secured on lease for forty years.

About £400 will be required to effect the necessary alterations, and the Committee have become liable, knowing from past experience that such an appeal will not be made in vain, but will meet with such a response from all whom God has blessed with the means, and who feel for the unhappy condition of that class which these institutions seek to benefit.

The Schools are conducted upon no sectarian principle; all who come of the right class are admitted; no ragged or destitute one sent away, except for lack of room.

Your liberal aid is therefore respectfully and earnestly solicited, and the Committee hope that all will help, remembering the words of Him who said, "And thou shalt be blessed, for they cannot recompense thee, for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."

The operations carried on are,

DAILY SCHOOL.—Boys, Girls, Infants.
EVENING SCHOOL.—Twice a Week.—Boys and Girls.
MOTHERS' MEETING.—Once a Week.
CLOTHING FUND, Threepence being added to every One Shilling deposited by the Parents, and the articles of wearing apparel made in the School, or by Ladies' Committee.
MATERNITY AND SICK SOCIETY.
SHOE FUND, in connection with Mothers' Class.
SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.

Any other information required will readily be afforded by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. WATTS, 7, Birchmore Terrace, Cardington Street, Hampstead Road, N.W., by whom donations will be most thankfully received, and also by the Treasurer, Mr. JAMES TERRY, 25, St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C., and Mr. GENT, Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall, Strand, London.

CEDAR CREEK, from the SHANTY to the SETTLEMENT; a Tale of Canadian Life; Illustrated by John Gilbert; now appearing in the LEISURE HOUR. Price ONE PENNY weekly.
Richard Jones, 56, Paternoster Row; and all Booksellers.

GAETA, DESCRIBED by an OFFICER on board H.M.S. "Hannibal;" with View taken from the Capuchin Monastery of Borgo; and Engravings from Photographs of the ex-King and ex-Queen of Naples. See LEISURE HOUR, No. 483. Price ONE PENNY.
Richard Jones, 56, Paternoster Row; and all Booksellers.

MAP of AMERICA, price One Penny, will be found in the LEISURE HOUR, No. 484.
Richard Jones, 56, Paternoster Row; and all Booksellers.

SOUTH CAROLINA and one of its FOUNDERS. See LEISURE HOUR, No. 485. Price ONE PENNY.
Richard Jones, 56, Paternoster Row; and all Booksellers.

FAST and STEADY; or, THE CAREER of TWO CLERKS; illustrated by McConnell. Plate 6, Trial at the Old Bailey and the Start on the Wedding Tour. See LEISURE HOUR, No. 485. Price ONE PENNY.
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SCENES in the HOLY LAND, from Original Drawings, with letter-press descriptions. Publishing weekly in the SUNDAY AT HOME. Price ONE PENNY.
Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster Row; and sold by all Booksellers.

NEGRO CHURCHES in the SOUTH. By the Author of "The Englishwoman in America." See SUNDAY AT HOME, No. 360. Price ONE PENNY.
Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster Row; and sold by all Booksellers.

NOTES from an ARCTIC DIARY, with Illustrations. See SUNDAY AT HOME, Nos. 353, 355, 359, 361, 362, etc. ONE PENNY each.
Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster Row; and sold by all Booksellers.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

Report on Borwick's Baking Powder, by Dr. Hassall.

"I have subjected *Borwick's* well-known *Baking Powder* to very careful analysis, both microscopical and chemical.

"I find, first, that the ingredients of which it is composed are pure and of good quality; and, second, that none of them are in the least degree injurious—it is, moreover, entirely free from alum.

"Altogether it is a highly useful preparation; indeed, it is indispensable in the making of unfermented bread, pastry, puddings, &c., and in all cases where yeast cannot be procured, as in country places and on board ship. (Signed)

"ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., London, *Analyst of the Lancet Sanitary Commission, Author of 'Food and its Adulterations,' 'Adulterations Detected,' and other works.*"

One Dozen Real Russian Ox Tongues for a Guinea.
Westphalia Hams, according to size, 8d. and 8½d. per pound.
Strasbourg Bacon, the prime cut, 10d. per pound.
Dried and Pickled Tongues, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. each.
American Cheese, equal to Cheshire, from 7½d.
Stilton Cheese, from 1s.

SHEPPARD'S
CHEESE AND BUTTER WAREHOUSE,
88, HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, S.E.

J. E. EAREE,

BREAKFAST AND TEA CONTRACTOR,

50, HACKNEY ROAD, NEAR SHOREDITCH CHURCH.

J. E. E. respectfully begs to inform the Clergy, Superintendents of Schools, and others who are in the practice of commemorating their Anniversaries, etc., by Public Breakfasts and Tea Meetings, that he has every requisite for such occasions, comprising Tables, Coppers, and China to any extent, in a superior style, at extremely moderate charges.

J. E. E. tenders his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to ensure a continuance of the same; he also begs most respectfully to solicit the favour of their recommendation.

Rout Seats on Reasonable Terms. Vans, and every requisite for Excursion Parties, with the entire Management, taken by Contract.

COMMUNICATIONS BY POST IMMEDIATELY ATTENDED TO.

References are kindly permitted to be made to the Secretaries of the Ragged School Union and the Temperance League.

PERSONS ABOUT TO DECORATE

SHOULD INSPECT

SILAS TUCKER'S

Splendid Assortment of Paper Hangings,

At his Warehouse,

234, HIGH HOLBORN,

Ten doors East of Little Queen Street, London.

Estimates given for every kind of decoration; also for general repairs in town or country.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS POWDER is quite *HARMLESS* to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*, and sprinkled about the nests of Poultry, it will be found extremely efficacious in exterminating those Insects with which they are usually infested. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, AS IT HAS NO QUALITIES DELETERIOUS TO ANIMAL LIFE.

Sold in Packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14, or treble size for 36 postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PEREIRA, say that "the finest oil is that most devoid of *colour*, *odour*, and *flavour*," characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pints 1s. 6d., Pints 2s. 6d., Quarts 4s. 6d., and Five-pint Bottles 10s. 6d., Imperial Measure.

79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

[CONTINUED FROM OPPOSITE PAGE.]

Refuge Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Holford, R. S., Esq.	1	1	0

Excursion Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Barnwell, F. L., Esq.	1	0	0
Dawson, Miss	0	3	9

Library Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Knight, J. C., Esq., per Mr. Hytche	1	0	0
Dawson, Miss	0	2	6
Reade, Mrs.	0	5	0

School Fund, &c.

North Street.

Lord Denbigh	1	1	0

Little Saffron Hill.

Miss Dawson	0	2	0

Wentworth Street.
(Per Mrs. Reade.)

H. W. S.	0	5	0
Three Servants	0	5	0
Lutwidge, Miss M.	0	10	0

Lamb and Flag.

Kilburn, W., Esq., per Miss Bodkin	5	0	0

RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION.

OFFICE—4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE DESTITUTE.

Patron—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held on Tuesday Evening, May 7th, at Exeter Hall. The Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY is expected to preside.

Tickets of Admission may be had of the Secretary, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.; of Messrs. Nisbet, Berners Street; Seeley, Hanover Street and Fleet Street; and Messrs. Hatchard, Piccadilly.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
"ONE TUN" RAGGED SCHOOLS,
PERKINS'S RENTS, WESTMINSTER,

Will be held (D.V.) in the School-rooms, on Wednesday Evening, June 12th, 1861, at Half-past Six.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY WILL PRESIDE.

The operations of the Institution comprise Day, Evening, and Sunday Schools, Mothers' Meeting, Ragged Church, Band of Hope, Penny Bank, and the Working Men's Club and Reading Room.

Funds are much needed, and will be thankfully received by Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, 1, Hanover Square, W.; Mr. J. Burnham, Treasurer, 33, Sloane Square, S.W.; Miss Adeline M. Cooper, 78, Coleshill Street, Eaton Square, S.W.; and Mr. J. G. Gent, Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.

FITZROY MARKET RAGGED SCHOOL.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

Will be held on Tuesday Evening, May 21st, 1861, at Lawson's Rooms, 3, Gower Street North, Euston Road, for the purpose of submitting the Report of the past year's proceedings.

THE REV. CANON CHAMPNEYS, M.A., VICAR OF ST. PANCRAS, WILL PRESIDE.

The Rev. B. W. BUCKE, M.A., the Rev. W. CADMAN, M.A., the Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON, M.A., the Rev. R. PARROTT, M.A., Mr. G. W. M'CREE, and a Deputation from the Parent Society, have promised to attend and take part in the proceedings.

The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock precisely.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

OFFICE—1, EXETER HALL.

The following Contributions have been received in aid of the Ragged School Union from the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1861.

General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Ackland, Miss	1	1	0
Aitkin, Mrs. S.	0	10	0
Albion Chapel, Friends at	2	8	0
Alford, Mrs.	2	0	0
Anderson, George, Esq.	1	1	0
Anderson, E. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Arbuthnot, Mrs. E.	1	1	0
Arbuthnot, Miss.	1	0	0
Armstrong, W., Esq.	3	3	0
Austin, James, Esq.	1	1	0
Bakewell, Rev. J.	1	1	0
Barnwell, F. L., Esq.	5	0	0
Bell, Miss	0	10	0
Blachford, Lady J.	1	1	0
Borthwick, Miss	0	10	0
Bracken, Miss	1	1	0
Cadogan, Lady Adelaide	1	1	0
Cains, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Cholmondeley, Marquis of	2	2	0
Cholmondeley, Lord H.	2	2	0
Churchill, Miss E. A.	1	0	0
Churchill, Miss F. C.	1	0	0
Clarke, Dr.	1	0	0
Clarke, Ed., Esq.	1	1	0
Clements, Rev. H. G. J.	5	0	0
Clive, Rev. A.	5	0	0
Cockerell, Mrs.	0	10	6
Collett, Miss.	1	1	0
Cumming, Captain	1	1	0
Cuthbert, Mrs.	1	1	0
Deacon, J., Esq., for 1859-60 and 1860-61	20	0	0
Dixon, Henry, Esq.	2	2	0
Dodson, H. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Donaldson, Mrs.	1	10	0
E. C., per collector	0	10	0
Egerton, Hon. A.	2	2	0
Ellis, Thomas, Esq., per Mrs. Reade	0	10	0
Elmsley, Mrs.	1	0	0
Erskine, Mrs.	5	0	0
E. W., col. by	1	9	0
Festing, Mrs.	1	0	0
Field, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Field, Mrs., H.	1	1	0
Fisher, Miss	0	10	0
Forbes, Miss	0	10	0
Fortescue, Hon. Dudley	2	2	0
Fortescue, Lady Camilla	1	1	0
Frankham, Miss S.	1	1	0
Freere, J. H., Esq.	2	0	0
F. W.	0	10	6
Gage, Viscount	2	0	0
Gent, Mr. Box	0	3	7
Gillmore, Miss J.	1	1	0
Godwin, Miss, col. by Anon.	0	0	6
Barnes, W. A., Esq.	0	2	6
Brooker, Miss	0	1	0
C. M. G. A. S.	0	5	0
E. B.	0	2	6
Friends	0	6	0
Friend, A	0	2	0½
Godwin, Mrs. H.	0	1	0
Hendley, Mrs.	0	2	6
Nowell, Mrs.	0	5	0
Olding, Miss	0	1	0
Redpath, Mr.	0	2	0
Roker, Miss	0	1	0
Sept. Tenby, S. Wales	0	0	8
Stewart, Mrs.	0	1	0
Thorne, B., Esq.	0	5	0
Thorne, B., Esq., 2nd donation	0	2	6
Thorne, W., Esq.	0	5	0
Turner, W., Esq.	0	2	6
Watts, Mrs.	0	2	6
Webb, Miss	0	1	0
Work. E. C.	0	1	6
Work and Change	0	1	0½
Work	0	0	6
Govet, Rev. T. R.	0	10	0
Govett, C. A., Esq.	1	1	0
Gordon, Mrs.	5	0	0
Guest, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hambrook, Miss	0	10	0
Hammond, Mr. W.	0	10	0
Hayes, Rev. Sir J. W., Bt.	3	3	0
Hewlett. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Holes, Mrs. A.	2	0	0
Holford, R. S., Esq.	5	0	0
Holwell, Miss, col. by A little boy, C. F. P.	0	0	6
Andrews, Miss	0	2	0
Holwell, Mr.	1	1	0
Holwell, Mrs.	0	5	0
Holwell, Miss	0	5	0
R. B.	0	1	6
Southgate, Mr.	1	1	0
Southgate, Mrs.	1	1	0
Hooker, Dr.	2	2	0
Huish, Mrs.	1	0	0
Irvine, Miss	1	1	0
Jackson, Rev. W. W.	2	0	0
Jackson, G. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Jackson, Mrs. W.	1	1	0
Jackson, Miss	1	0	0
Johnson, Thos., Esq.	1	1	0
Johnstone, Mrs. L.	1	1	0
J. R.	1	5	0
Kerr, Rev. W. F.	1	1	0
Knight, Miss G.	0	10	0
Landon, Mrs.	10	0	0
Lash, N. B., Esq., R.N.	1	1	0
Lawrence, General	5	0	0
Lawrie, James, Esq.	30	0	0
Le Blanc, Mrs.	1	1	0
Leslie, Colonel and Mrs.	2	2	0
Lindsay, Mrs. H.	1	1	0
Lingwood, R. M., Esq.	2	2	0
Locke, Mr. W., col. box	1	2	0
Loft, Miss	0	5	0
Long, Miss A.	3	0	0
Manning, Miss	0	10	0
Manning, Miss J.	0	10	0
Marshall, Miss C. M.	1	1	0
Marten, C. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Martin, E. K., Esq.	1	1	0
Maxwell, W. J., Esq.	2	2	0
McLong, Miss A. D.	0	10	0
Matthie, Miss	1	1	0
Middleton, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Mills, Miss S., col. by— Booth, Mrs.	0	2	6
Cherry, Mrs. S.	0	2	6
Hampton, Mrs.	0	10	0
Parsons, Miss	0	2	0
Peppercorn, Mrs.	0	10	0
Smith, Mrs. R.	0	10	0
S. M.	0	2	6
Williams, Mrs.	0	2	6
Montifiore, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Moorsom, Admiral	1	1	0
Morant, Major	1	1	0
Morant, Miss	1	1	0
Morley, Messrs.	1	1	0
Motley, Miss E.	0	10	0
Mower, Mrs.	1	1	0
Nainby, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Newsham, Miss	1	1	0
Pacey, Rev. Dr.	1	1	0
Paget, Col. F.	5	0	0
Palk, Alderman	1	1	0
Parkin, Rev. W.	1	1	0
Parnell, Miss	1	1	0
Parsons, Mrs.	1	1	0
Pierson, H. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Platt, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Polhill, R. C., Esq.	0	10	6
Potter, Edwin, Esq.	10	0	0
Quilter, J., Esq.	1	1	0
R. B. & J. G., "*Norris Castle*"	1	0	0
Reade, Mrs.	0	10	0
Reader, Mrs. E., col. by— Crispe, M.	0	0	6
Ditmas, Mrs. F.	0	1	0
Friends	0	4	6
Fuller, E.	0	0	6
George, J.	0	0	6
Grant, Mrs.	0	2	6
Harris, J. M.	0	0	6
Reader, E.	0	1	0
Reader, M. A.	0	0	6
Simmons, Mrs. G.	0	0	6
Simmons, Mrs. S.	0	0	6
Rew, W. A., Esq.	1	1	0
Robeson, Mr.	1	0	0
Robinson, Mrs.	0	10	0
Robinson, Mrs. W. W.	0	10	6
Roche, Mrs.	2	0	0
Salmon, Col.	2	0	0
Saunders, H. W., Esq.	2	0	0
Saunders, Mrs.	1	1	0
Saurin, Vice-Admiral	1	0	0
Shadwell, Miss	2	0	0
Simpson, Miss	0	10	6
Sizeland, Mrs.	1	1	0
Smelt, Mrs., per— Halsted, Mr. T.	0	5	0
Newland, Misses	0	5	0
Smelt, Rev. M.	0	5	0
Snashall, Mr. and Mrs.	1	1	0
Stewart, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Street, Mrs.	0	8	6
Tabrum, L., Esq.	1	1	0
Tate, R. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Thomson, A., Esq.	1	0	0
Trimmer, E., Esq.	5	0	0
Tull, Henry, Esq.	5	0	0
Tully, W., Esq.	2	2	0
Twinch, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Valiant, Lady	1	1	0
Watson, Rev. J., col. by— Hunt, Miss	1	1	0
Payne, Miss H.	0	10	0
Rusher, Mrs.	1	1	0
White, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Wilbraham, Col. E. B.	5	0	0
Williams, Miss M. J.	2	2	0
Willson, S., Esq.	1	1	0
Wilmot, Rev. E. E.	1	1	0
Wood, Rev. A.	2	2	0
Wood, Mrs.	3	2	0
Yeatman, Miss	2	0	0
Yeatman, Miss J.	1	0	0
Z., per collector	1	1	0

[CONTINUED ON OPPOSITE PAGE.]

HANDSOME
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Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BUST, of No. 35, Arundel Square, Barnsbury Park, in the County of Middlesex, at his Office, Holborn Hill, in the City of London; and published by Kent & Co., 21, Paternoster Row, in the City of London.—WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, 1861.